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building, house, or flat, as the case may be, a red warning card not less than 10 by 15 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black, with bold-face type, at least the following "Chicken pox" in type not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and "Keep out" in similar type not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. Defacement of such placards or their removal by any other than the local health authorities or by the duly authorized representative of the State board of health is strictly prohibited. (In view of the frequent mistakes in diagnosis when the mild type of small pox is prevalent placarding of chicken pox cases is deemed necessary, and it will be adopted as a wise precaution by communities desiring to give their citizens the fullest measure of protection.)

3. *Quarantine*.—The patient shall be confined to the quarantined building, house, or flat for two weeks, or until scaling is completed and the skin is smooth. All other children in the family who have not had the chicken pox and who continue to reside on the infected premises must be confined to the building, house, or flat for two weeks from date of last exposure. Susceptible children removed from the infected premises must be confined to the premises to which removed for a period of two weeks following date of such removal.

4. *Exclusion from schools*.—All susceptible children in the family must be excluded from school for two weeks from date of last exposure. Children in the family who have had chicken pox may attend school upon a physician's certificate that, to his personal knowledge, they have had the disease, providing they do not come in contact with the patient.

5. *Disinfection*.—Upon termination of quarantine the patient must be given a thorough bath and a complete change of clothing before going out. Scales and scabs should be burned as they peel off. All bedding, handkerchiefs, clothing, and other things coming in contact with the patient should be disinfected by boiling thoroughly, or by placing in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, or in a solution of bichloride of mercury, and allowing them to soak for three hours or longer.

6. *Visitors*.—There must be no contact permitted between the patient and adult visitors. Visiting of children to the infected premises is strictly prohibited.

Typhoid Fever—Notification of Cases—Placarding—Quarantine—Precautions—Disinfection—Burial—Typhoid "Carriers." (Reg. Bd. of H., Feb. 16, 1915.)

1. *Reports*.—Every physician, attendant, parent, householder, or other person having knowledge of a known or suspected case of typhoid fever or of a person known or suspected to be a "typhoid carrier" must immediately report the same to the local health authorities.

2. *Placarding*.—Whenever a case of typhoid fever is reported to the local health authorities, they shall affix in a conspicuous place at the outside entrance of the building, house, or flat, as the case may be, where milk and other foodstuffs are received, a red warning card, not less than 11 by 14 inches in size, on which shall be printed in black, with bold-faced type, at least the following: "Typhoid fever here" in type not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and "remove no milk containers, etc.," in similar type not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height.

3. *Quarantine*.—The patient should be confined to one well-ventilated room, screened against flies and other insects, and as remote as possible from other occupied rooms. The room should be stripped of draperies, carpets, upholstery, and all furniture and articles not necessary for the comfort of the occupants. Visitors must not be permitted to enter the sick room or to come in contact with the attendants. Quarantine can be raised only by the local health authorities or by the State board of health.

4. *Other inmates of the infected premises*.—The other inmates of the infected premises, except the attendants, may go about their usual business. The attendants, upon leaving the premises, must take all precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

5. *Precautions.*—No persons, except the necessary attendants, who, whenever possible, should be persons who have had typhoid fever, should come in contact with the patient. Attendants, who have not had typhoid fever, should, as a wise precaution, be protected by an antityphoid vaccination. Attendants must not prepare or handle food for others than the patient and themselves and their intercourse with the other members of the family must be as restricted as possible. The patient and attendants are strictly prohibited from engaging in any work connected with the drawing, preparing, marketing, or selling of foodstuffs, milk or milk products, including the washing or care of milk utensils or containers of any description.

An ample supply of towels, basins, water, and a standard disinfectant should always be on hand for the disinfection of the hands of the attendants, and attendants should carefully disinfect their hands after each handling of the patient or of articles which may be infective.

Soiled body or bed clothing and handkerchiefs or cloths used to receive discharges from the patient should be immediately disinfected by boiling or by immersion in an approved disinfecting solution.

No article of body or bed clothes, handkerchiefs, or any other article from the sick room shall be taken to a public laundry unless any and all such articles have been properly disinfected by immersion in an approved disinfecting solution and permission shall have been granted by the local health authorities for such removal.

All knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, and plates used by the patient or attendants must be immediately disinfected in a similar manner.

All discharges from bowels and bladder must be received in a vessel containing a liberal quantity of an approved disinfectant. Such disinfectant must be continued so long after the recovery of the patient as the intestinal discharges continue to be more copious, liquid, or frequent than natural. Discharges from the mouth and any vomit matter must be completely disinfected before disposed of.

The discharges should never be emptied on the ground or into a stream. After thorough disinfection they may be emptied in the sewerage system, or if no such system exists, as in rural districts, they should be buried at least 1 foot below the surface of the ground and not closer than 150 feet to any well or other source of water supply. If deposited in an outhouse, they must first be disinfected and the contents of the privy vault must be sprinkled daily with crude oil or kerosene, or other approved solution or substance employed for the purpose of repelling flies.

Dogs, cats, and other household pets must be excluded from the infected premises. Any such animals which have been in contact with the patient must be killed or subjected to a thorough disinfecting bath, and must not be permitted to enter the premises while the disease exists.

6. *Deliveries of milk, groceries, and other necessities.*—Milk, foodstuffs, and other necessary supplies may be delivered at the infected premises, but there must be no contact of any kind between the delivery agents and the attendants or patient. Milk may be delivered in bottles only, and such bottles must not be taken from the infected premises during the existence thereon of the disease. Before they are removed from the premises after the death or recovery of the patient they must be sterilized under the direction of the local health authorities.

7. *Sale of milk, groceries, and provisions from infected premises prohibited.*—Whenever a case of typhoid fever exists on any premises where milk, groceries, vegetables, or other foodstuffs are either produced, handled, or sold, the sale, exchange, or distribution in any manner whatsoever, or the removal from the infected premises of any milk, cream, or other milk products, groceries, vegetables, or other foodstuffs is strictly prohibited until the case has terminated by recovery, removal, or death, and the premises, its occupants, and all utensils have been thoroughly disinfected.

A person recovered from typhoid fever will not be permitted to engage in any manner in the handling or preparation of foodstuffs, milk or milk products, including the handling of milk containers until one month after date of recovery and until after the intestinal discharges have ceased to be more copious, liquid, or frequent than normal, or until such time as it has been ascertained that such person is in no danger of spreading the infection.

8. *Warnings and investigations.*—Upon the appearance of several cases of typhoid fever in a community, the development being simultaneous or nearly so, the mayor or village president shall issue a proclamation advising citizens to home pasteurize all milk and to boil all water before drinking. (Simple instructions for home pasteurization of milk will be furnished in pamphlet form by the State board of health upon request.)

In all such instances the local health authorities shall at once investigate the milk and other food supplies of the infected families with a view of determining the source of infection. If suspicion attaches to the milk or other food supply, and the source of the infection appears to be in territory outside the jurisdiction of the local health authorities, or if the source of infection can not be definitely determined, the State board of health shall be notified immediately.

9. *Removals.*—No person affected with or suspected of being affected with typhoid fever shall be removed from the premises on which he resides when such diagnosis is made or opinion is given, unless consent of the local health authorities to such removal is obtained.

10. *Disinfection.*—Upon the termination of quarantine the sick room and contents must be disinfected. The room must be thoroughly aired and all woodwork must be thoroughly scrubbed and the walls cleaned. The body and bed clothing and all articles coming in personal contact with the patient must be disinfected by boiling or by immersion in an approved disinfectant. Grossly soiled articles which can not be disinfected by the usual methods should be burned.

11. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant and then placed in an air-tight coffin. The casket or coffin must not be opened in the presence of the public.

12. *Typhoid "carriers."*—Any person known to be or suspected of being a typhoid "carrier," and therefore capable of spreading typhoid infection shall be treated as a typhoid patient, even though to all outward appearances such person may appear to be well, and shall be subject to the rules governing typhoid fever cases: *Provided, however,* That in order to meet conditions peculiar to individual cases the State board of health, upon its own initiative or upon recommendation of the local health authorities, may modify or relax these rules.

KANSAS.

Drinking Water—Collection of Samples and Analyses of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 8, 1915.)

1. *Rules and regulations governing collections of samples and analysis of water from city supplies furnishing ground water to the public.*—A complete sanitary inspection of city supplies furnishing ground water shall be made by a representative of the division of water and sewage of the State board of health at least once each year and samples collected for analysis. Samples so collected shall be subjected to a complete analysis at the water and sewage laboratory of the State board of health, including microscopical, bacteriological, sanitary, chemical, and mineral examinations.

2. A second sample shall be collected, according to directions sent out by the water and sewage laboratory of the State board of health, by city officials, waterworks officials, or other persons authorized by the secretary of the State board of health, upon receipt of container from said laboratory, and shall return said container within one week from date of receipt.